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Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle.

III



ANNUAL REPORTS
1953

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

**Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent**



Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle.



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Health Committee.

From April, 1953, to April, 1954.

Councillor D. PETERS, Chairman.

„ N. BALL.

„ E. JACKSON.

„ Mrs. E. S. O'CONNOR.

„ H. PEARSON.

„ T. HILLMAN.

„ J. RUSHTON.

„ J. W. HILL, J.P., C.C.

„ G. YATES.

„ P. THOMPSON.

Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

FRANK W. PARE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London).

Sanitary Inspector C. MAYOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk to the Health Department E. ISHERWOOD

Foreman of Cleansing Department J. R. WARREN

TOWN HALL,

OSWALDTWISTLE.

August, 1954.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Oswaldtwistle for the year ending December, 31st, 1953. The report has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/54 issued by the Ministry of Health, January, 1954.

The Crude Death Rate (14.4) is lower than last year, and higher than the rate for the whole country, which was 11.4.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system was 0.25.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births, and Nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The Report on the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal is discussed in Section C, the Housing Report in Section D, and in Section F the report on the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The various rates in this report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1953.

The Birth Rate is lower, being 12.0 per 1,000 and shows a decrease of 0.9 on 1952, and still compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales (15.5 per 1,000).

Two deaths occurred in infants under one year, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate 14 per 1,000 (live births); this a decrease of 18 on the 1952 figure.

The Still Birth Rate, 14 per 1,000 (live and still births), is a decrease of 11 per 1,000 on that of 1952.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Accountant, Surveyor, and other Officials for their assistance to me in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK W. PARE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4,885
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	12,133
,, (Estimated middle 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	12,070
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book at the end of 1953	...	...	...	...	...	4,284
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£64,384
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£255

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES
IN THE AREA.

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to those of previous years, namely, cotton spinning and weaving and chemical manufacturing. Some of the male population find employment in an adjoining area in textile machinery works.

A large proportion of the female inhabitants are employed in the cotton industry.

No particular occupation has been noted to have any special influence on the public health.

The population according to the Census of—

1801 was 2710	1871 was 10282
1811 ,, 3512	1881 ,, 12206
1821 ,, 4960	1891 ,, 13296
1831 ,, 5897	1901 ,, 14192
1841 ,, 6643	1911 ,, 15714
1851 ,, 7654	1921 ,, 15125
1861 ,, 9246	1931 ,, 14221
	1951 ,, 12133

Houses Inhabited

1891	...	2753
1901	...	3067
1911	...	3554
1921	...	3676
1931	...	3859

Houses Uninhabited

1891	...	516
1901	...	297
1911	...	94
1921	...	40
1931	...	47

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	...	...	141	77	64	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	12.0†
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	3	1		
		Total	...	...	...	145	80	65		
Still Births		2	1	1	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still birth) Births		...	14
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	174	102	72	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated res. population, crude	14.4
									adjusted	13.3*

Population	12.070	Per 1,000 of Population.		Stillbirths Per 1,000 Total Births	Maternal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	Infant Mortality Rate		
		Live Birth- rate	Crude Death- rate			Total Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Neo-natal rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Year—1952	12.9	15.6	25	Nil	32	13
—1953	12.0	14.4	14	Nil	14	7
Increase or decrease in 1953 on previous year								
		...	—0.9	—1 2	—11	Nil	18	—6

*1953 Adjusted Death-rate (comparability factor 0.92) = 13.3 per 1,000

†1953 Adjusted Birth-rate (comparability factor 1.03) = 12.4 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis respiratory	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic Disease	2	0	2
4	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	6
11	" " lung,			
	bronchus	3	1	4
12	" " breast	0	4	4
13	" " uterus	0	1	1
14	Other malignant & lymphatic			
	neoplasms	10	3	13
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	0	3
16	Diabetes	0	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system..	13	12	25
18	Coronary disease, angina	17	10	27
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	0	2	2
20	Other heart disease	16	8	24
21	Other circulatory disease	5	2	7
22	Influenza	1	3	4
23	Pneumonia	4	2	6
24	Bronchitis	4	3	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	0	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	0	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0	0
30	Pregnacy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital Malformations	1	0	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	12	22
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34	All other accidents	1	4	5
35	Suicide	1	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	0	0	0
	Total	102	72	174

Deaths under one year.	Legitimate ...	1	1	2
	Illegitimate ...	0	0	0

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1953.

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population							RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Ac. Polio	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15.5	0.35	11.4	0.00	0.55	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.16	1.1	26.8
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.0	0.59	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.15	1.3	30.8
160 Smaller Towns (esti- mated) Resident Popu- lations, at Census 1951, 25,000 to 50,000	15.7	0.34	11.3	0.00	0.52	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.9	24.3
London	17.5	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.64	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.1	24.8
Oswaldtwistle	12.4	0.16	13.3	0.00	0.49	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.0	13.8

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank W. Pare, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Part time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Sanitary Inspector, C. Mayor, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Whole
time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the East Lancs. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, with the exception of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, these being examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

Chemical analysis is carried out when required by the Public Analyst, Burnley.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
,, Methylene Blue and B. Coli.	...	...	...	...	8
,, Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	2
Water for bacteria	...	...	...	...	10
,, Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	5

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is operated by the Lancashire County Council from Station No. 2, No. 5 Health Division, at Accrington.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—Carried out by 2 District Nurses under the District Nursing Association. Midwifery is not undertaken by the Association.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The nursing of such cases as measles, pneumonia, puerperal sepsis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, is carried out by the District Nurses.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Situation	Accommodation	By whom pro'v'd	
Chief Centre	Barnfield, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle	Ample	Owned by the County Council	Meetings and Consultations every Tuesday afternoon. L.H.V. also attends daily during the week to inter- view mothers and give advice.

OTHER CLINICS.

Day Nurseries		None		
School Clinics	Barnfield, Oswaldtwistle	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics	County Council	
Tuberculosis	Accrington Tuber- culosis Dispensary		County Council	
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	At the Out-patient Department	County Council	Twice a week for males and twice a week for females.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton		County Council	

Hospitals.

- (1) Tuberculosis .. Provided by the County Council
- (2) Maternity... .. }
(3) Children } None.
- (4) Fever } Cases are sent to Blackburn Hospital
when difficulty in isolating at home
arises.
- (5) Other Hospitals available for the District:—
- Blackburn Royal Infirmary.
- Accrington Victoria Hospital.
- Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.
- Manchester Royal Infirmary.
- Manchester Eye Hospital.
- Blackburn Municipal Maternity Home.
- Accrington Municipal Maternity Home.

Midwives.

There is one resident midwife, and others residing in adjoining districts cover part of the township. Domicillary mid-wifery limited. This service is under the control of the County Council appears to be adequate, although hospital accommodation is and National Assistance Board.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area.

Including the Report

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

Town Hall,

Oswaldtwistle.

August, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1953, and also for the Cleansing Department for the year ending March 31st, 1954.

The various facts and figures relating to environmental public health work which are the concern of the Department are set out elsewhere in the report, but several matters call for general comment.

The demolition of worn out properties and the problem of extensive repairs to other dwelling houses will, in the not too distant future, be the difficult and delicate task of local authorities. When it is realised that much of our terraced cottage property is over 80 years of age and comes within one or other of the aforementioned categories, then it is obvious that the work of the department will be fully occupied for some years to come. Bathroom facilities were provided at 18 houses and waste water closet conversions totalled 35.

At the end of the year there were 339 applicants upon the register for Council Houses. Of these applicants 75 were from persons at present living in lodgings and 122 from aged persons seeking bungalow accommodation.

Throughout the year the quality of the Council's water supply has remained consistently good. Fifteen samples of water were submitted for examination during the year, details of which are given elsewhere in the report.

Premises used for the handling and storage of food have been regularly inspected and there have been no reported cases of food poisoning.

The Rodent Control methods operated by the authority are in accordance with those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who allow a grant aid of 50% towards the net annual expenditure. The advice given by the Divisional Headquarters of the Ministry and the discussions at the meetings of the Workable Area Committee are most helpful in this important section of the work of the Health Department.

Much work has been done to minimise atmospheric pollution. Inefficient use of solid fuel both by industry and private dwellings is a waste of the national assets. This fact is not always realised and should, whenever possible, be given the widest publicity. The local measurement of the atmospheric pollution will be found at the end of this report in the form of a graph showing the deposits month by month. The lowest deposit was in January and the highest in May. The monthly average for the year being 10.95 tons per month. This compares with an average of 14.63 tons per month for the previous year.

The refuse removal services are functioning reasonably well, although additional new property that has to be serviced necessarily retards the collections.

Owing to the steady increase in the new properties to be serviced, it may be necessary to re-organise certain areas of collection during the coming months.

In this, my twelfth annual report, I desire to acknowledge the many kindnesses and the valuable assistance extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Officials of the Council and the Staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. MAYOR.

Mem. of the Royal San. Inst.

Cert. Inspect. of Meat and Other Foods.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing

Superintendent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Township is supplied with water from the Council's own waterworks. The gathering grounds provide upland surface water to the four reservoirs, the holding capacity of which when full are as follows:—

Jackhouse Reservoir	...	...	58,000,000 gallons
Cocker Cobbs Reservoir	...	...	11,200,000 gallons
Residuum Reservoir	...	...	3,000,000 gallons
Belthorn Reservoir	...	...	800,000 gallons

Some years ago the Council installed a Pumping Station at Town Bent Pit; this considerably augments the water supply, and acts as a reserve in the event of any drought. The pump is capable of raising 25,000 gallons per hour.

The rainfall during the year is given in detail as follows:—

Rainfall from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1953.

January	...	2.21	August	...	6.10
February	...	2.30	September	...	6.37
March	...	2.68	October	...	3.20
April	...	4.75	November	...	6.84
May	...	2.96	December	...	2.64
June	...	3.77			—
July	...	6.10			49.92

The greatest rainfall in a month since January, 1882, was 17.92 inches in September, 1918, and the lowest 0.15 inches in June, 1925. The highest rainfall was during the month of November. The total rainfall last year was 51.39 inches.

Water Samples.

The quantity and quality of the Council's water during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

Fifteen samples of water were examined, 14 of these being from the Council's own supply, and one taken from private supplies. Of the 14 samples taken from the Council's own supply, four were taken of the raw water and ten of the water going into supply. Ten samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and five for chemical analysis. The whole of these were satisfactory; the water is not liable to plumbo-solvency action.

No. of dwelling houses supplied from
public water mains direct to houses... 4,193
No. of inhabitants in these houses..... 12,000

There are no houses supplied from the public water mains by means of standpipes.

There are approximately 135 houses on private water supplies, the number of inhabitants of these houses being 250.

Table of Results of Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of Water Samples.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Sample No.	Plate Count.		Presumptive Coliform Count Probable No. of Coliforms per 100 m.l.
	Colonies at 37° C for 48 hours per 1 m.l.	Colonies at 22° C for 72 hours per 1 m.l.	
*1	5	12	Less than 1
*2	1	5	do.
§3	5	14	do.
§4	0	17	do.
§5	15	140	5
§6	4	192	11
*7	3	106	7
†8	3	Uncountable	Less than 1
*9	—	—	1
*10	—	—	Less than 1

*Samples from house taps.

†Samples from private supply.

§Samples from reservoir.

Chemical Examinations.

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.	Sample 3.	Sample 4.	Sample 5.
Appearance...	Slight Opalescence	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
Taste	None	None	Slightly earthy	None	None
Smell	None	None	Very slightly earthy	None	None
pH Value	6.8	7.1	7.0	8.6	6.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	2.5	2.5	Nil	< 0.25
Nitrogen—Free and Saline	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.03	0.00
Albuminoid	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Nitrous	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric	0.1	0.6	0.35	0.4	0.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7
Hardness—Temporary	18	12	12	66	21
Permanent	39	48	48	9	32
Total	57	60	60	75	53
Carbonate as CO ₃	11.0	7.0	7.0	40.0	13.0
Chloride as Cl	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0
Silicate as SiO ₂	2.5	3.4	2.0	—	—
Iron as Fe	0.2	Nil	Nil	0.1	Nil
Lead as Pb	0.1	0.1	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Copper as Cu	Nil	0.04	0.04	Nil	Nil
Nitrate as NO ₃	0.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	0.8
Total Solids	115	120	130	180	110
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	*	*	*	*	*

*Tap Water.

All results expressed in parts per million.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The sewage is treated at the Council's Aspen Sewage Works, which is of modern design, and the treatment is biological. The village of Belthorn has a separate sewage disposal works on the same principle, and the Knuzden and Peel Fold sewage is dealt with by the Blackburn County Borough.

The districts of Cross Edge and Duckworth Hall are without a proper sewage system.

The ventilation at road level of our main sewers is not entirely satisfactory, as is indicated by the offensive smells that are from time to time emitted from numerous manholes.

Rivers and Streams.

There are two main streams flowing through the district, the Tinker and Smithy Brooks. In the latter case a chemical works discharge their effluent thereto, and although this effluent is generally known as "neutral", there is no escaping the fact that on many occasions there is a distinct chemical odour given off the bed of the stream.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet conversion scheme has continued during the year, and the particulars regarding the number of waste water closets and pail closets to fresh water is given elsewhere in the report.

Shops Act, 1950.

Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no contraventions as regards ventilation and temperature or sanitary accommodation.

Camping Sites.

There are no licensed camping sites in the district, although one piece of open ground, in the centre of the town, has been used for this purpose for over 30 years. Travelling salesmen station their vans thereon for varying periods. Sanitary accommodation is provided by three water closets, and water is derived from a standpipe.

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke, amended in 1929, is: 1 boiler 4 minutes, 2 boilers 5 minutes, 3 boilers 6 minutes, 4 boilers 7 minutes per hour. Eighteen observations were made, and in five instances there were excessive emissions. The firms concerned were notified, and there was a subsequent diminution of smoke emitted.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Five infected houses were treated during the year, method of treatment is by duplicate spraying with Solution "B" and the removal of skirting boards, door jambs and picture moulds.

The results are fairly effective, but success depends on the constant vigilance and cleanliness of the tenants.

Schools.

These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council. Many of the Church schools are using trough latrines, and although these are kept as clean as possible, I am of the opinion that they are most undesirable.

Routine inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer of Health, and when necessary by the District Medical Officer of Health. The School M.O.H. and District M.O.H. co-operate with regard to school closure in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school.

Sanitary Inspections during 1953.

No. of premises visited	...	...	2,669
Defects or nuisances discovered	...		835
Defects or nuisances abated	...		800
No. of notices served—			
(a) Informal	...	..	243
(b) Statutory	...	...	1

Classification of Inspections.

Housing—Public Health Act (Primary Inspections)	...			97
,, (Re-inspections)	...			146
Housing Act (Primary Inspections)	...	...		—
,, (Re-inspections)	...	...	...	—
Drainage	...	...	...	270
Refuse Bins	...	...	...	202
,, (Re-inspections)	...	...	...	164

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	54
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	62
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	142
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	144
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	885
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	51
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	193
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	7
Conversion of W.W.C. to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	35
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	13

Interviews (Approx).

General	...	...	...	...	...	356
Applications for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	349

Nuisances and Defects Discovered and Abated.

				Discovered	Abated
Defective roofs	...	...	...	20	27
Eavesgutters	...	...	...	7	4
Defective outer walls	...	...	...	8	8
,, internal walls	...	...	...	2	0
,, ceiling plaster	...	...	...	4	6
,, wall plaster	...	...	...	9	21
,, refuse bins	...	...	...	185	164
Choked drains, etc.	...	...	...	511	511
Defective floors	...	...	...	4	5
,, chimney	...	...	...	1	1
,, midfeathers	...	...	...	1	1
,, coalplaces	...	...	...	2	0
,, food preparation utensils	...	...	...	1	1
,, window cords	...	...	...	7	6

Defective window frames	...	...	9	...	10
,, fireplaces	...	...	2	...	1
,, chimney pots	...	...	2	...	0
,, yards drains	...	...	10	...	18
,, handrails	...	...	3	...	0
,, stone sinks	...	...	0	...	1
,, sink waste pipes	...	...	2	...	3
,, doors	...	...	3	...	1
,, closets	...	...	2	...	1
,, flues	...	...	2	...	1
,, rainwater pipes	...	...	7	...	4
,, pail closets	...	...	18	...	18
Dampness	...	...	5	...	0
Dirty premises	...	...	3	...	1
W.W.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	...	—	...	...	35

Closet Accommodation at end of 1953.

No. of pail closets	...	...	...	...	264
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of moveable ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	4749
No. of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	2255
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	2133

Conversions.

No. of pail closets:—	During the year 1953.				
To fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	0
To waste water closets	...	...	...	...	0
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	35
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	...	...	...	...	0

Rodent Control—Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This scheme has continued with success, the Rodent Operator being jointly employed by this authority and Church U.D.C.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, and below are indicated the number of treatments carried out during the year, involving 885 visits.

The sewage system and refuse tips received treatments, and the success of these treatments has a considerable bearing on the surface infestation of rats. A number of premise infestations have been traced to defective drains and in these cases the owners are required to make good the drains. Some persistent infestations are difficult to eradicate owing to the age of the sewers and drains serving the premises. The most one can apparently hope for in these cases is to constantly control the infestation pending times when capital expenditure can adequately deal with the main sewer system.

Infestation Treatments.

Rats.	Private Premises.	Business Premises.
Number of Treatments ...	38	21
Number of Points Baited ...	108	160
Number of Points Poisoned ...	85	110
Mice.		
Number of Treatments ...	42	17

Sewer Treatments.

1.—Full Maintenance Treatment, 27th May—5th June, 1953.

Number of Manholes Treated	...	205
Number of Complete Takes	...	9
Number of Partial Takes	...	18

2.—Test-Bait Treatment 18th Nov.—2nd Dec., 1953.

Number of Manholes Treated	...	181
Number of Complete Takes	...	16
Number of Partial Takes	...	32

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.

The necessity for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and improving the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the district.

Complete the conversion of pail closets in the village of Belthorn and wherever practicable.

The conversion of waste water closets.

The conversion of trough latrines at schools.

SECTION D—HOUSING.

Housing Statistics for the year 1953.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

	Houses.	Flats.
(1) By Local Authorities	23	—
(2) By other Local Authorities	—	—
(3) By other persons	7	—

I.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection.

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	68
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	68
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	0
3		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
4		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	68

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including those brought forward from previous year) 57

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) by owners 0
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—
 - (a) by owners 1
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

C. Proceedings under sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0
- (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

IV.—Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ...	5
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	45
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	9

The above figures are estimated from such particulars that are in our possession. Without a complete re-survey it is not possible to give accurate figures.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk produced or brought into the district is on the whole of good quality.

Eight samples of milk were taken during the year. Indicated below are the bacteriologist's results:—

	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Graded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	2	2	0
Phosphatase	2	2	0
B. Tuberculosis	0	0	0
Turbidity	0	0	0
Ungraded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	6	5	1
B. Coli	6	4	2
B. Tuberculosis	5	4	1

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of dealers' licences issued during 1953 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested (distribution)	...	...	...	7
Accredited Milk (distribution)	...	...	...	0

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of licences issued in respect of "heat treated" milk:—

Pasteurised (distribution)	...	...	...	...	4
Sterilised	„	...	...	...	23

Ice-Cream.

There are 47 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream as follows:—

Premises registered for manufacturing ice-cream:—

(1) Hot mix	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Cold mix	...	...	...	...	...	0

Premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream 47

Twenty-nine inspections were made in connection with these registered premises and seven samples were taken. Results of the samples are as follows:—

No.	Type	B. Coli Test	Grade
1	Hot mix	Absent	1
2	do.	Absent	1
3	do.	Present in 3 tubes	3
4	do.	Absent	2
5	do.	Absent	2
6	do.	Absent	1
7	do.	Absent	2

Meat and Other Foods.

All butchers' shops and food stores are visited and inspected regularly in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. There are no meat stalls in the district.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table shows the number of premises on the register at the end of the year.

Preparation rooms. butchers' shops, etc. ...	...	26
Bakehouses ... ..	...	27
Ice-cream premises ... ..	...	47

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs have been condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Minced Beef Loaf	1 tin
Pork Luncheon Meat	11 ,,
Pilchards	4 ,,
Salmon	13 ,,
Steak Puddings	1 ,,
Jellied Pork	10 ,,
Chicken	2 ,,
Tomatoes	1 ,,
Beans	2 ,,
Milk	41 ,,
Peas	14 ,,
Rabbit	1 ,,
Lamb Tongues	2 ,,
Sardines	1 ,,
Fruit	94 ,,

Ham	...	...	...	...	...	14½ lbs.
Frozen Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	88 „
Frozen Egg	...	...	...	...	...	28 „
Stewed Steak (9 tins)			...	...	...	11 „
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	6 „
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	36 „
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	20 „

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

During the year five samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Six samples were obtained for bacteriological examination. Two were unsatisfactory.

Shell-fish (Molluscan)

No action was called for respecting the above, as only a small quantity are consumed within the district.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1953 twenty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified for the eighth year in succession. Immunisation of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at their Barnfield House Clinic.

Enteric (including Paratyphoid) Fever.

No cases were notified in 1953.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.

There was no marked incidence of these diseases during the year, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles.

Small-pox.

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and no action was necessary under the Small-pox Prevention Regulations 1917.

Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1927.

Two cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were notified.

SECTION F.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Under cases 1 notified yr.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & Total over deaths	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Deaths in hospital of persons b'l'g' to this d'st
Scarlet Fever ...	24	0	1	7	11	3	0	1	0	5	0
Measles ...	28	1	6	11	9	0	1	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	16	1	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pneumonia ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
Puer. Pyrexia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dysentry ...	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ac. Polio. (P) ...	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals ...	75	3	11	26	26	3	2	2	0	11	0

Prevention of Blindness.

No action necessary during the year.

Cancer.

There were 28 deaths from Cancer during the year.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1953.

Age periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25-35	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
35-45	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
45-55	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 upwds.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	0
Totals	5		5		3		0	

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

No. of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the notification Register on 31st December, 1953 :—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
66	29	18	47	12	7	19

APPENDIX.

**The administration of the Factories Act 1937, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	85	30	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above.	37	35	0
(iii) Other Premises	2	2	0
Total	124	67	0

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Referred To H.M. By H.M.			
	Found remedied		Insp.	Insp.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0	1

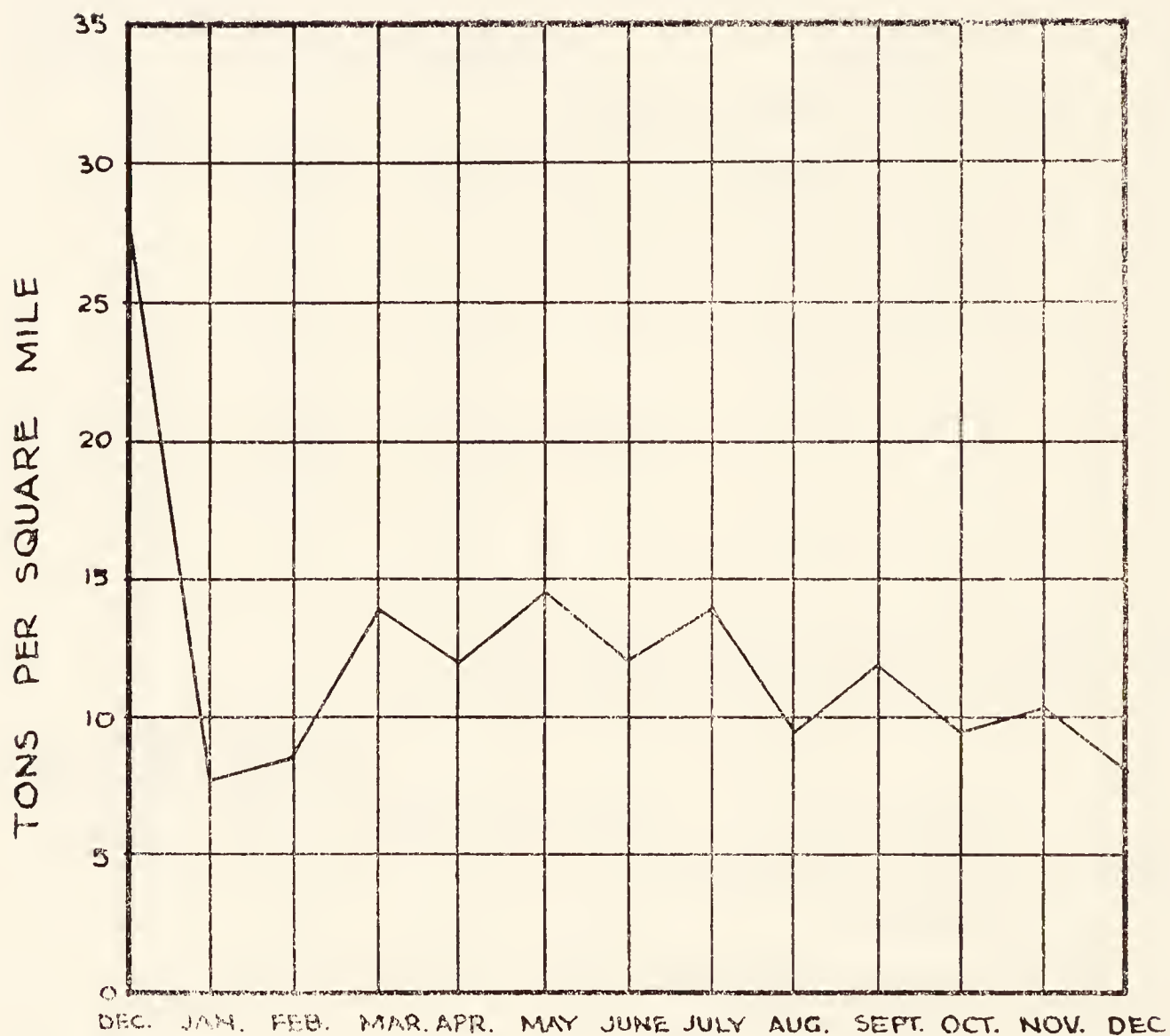
3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111.

No. of Outworkers ... 2

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Monthly Deposit Chart, January to December, 1953.

Brook Street, Oswaldtwistle.



The atmospheric pollution gauge at Brook Street, Oswaldtwistle, was set up in May, 1952, and the above chart shows the monthly deposit in tons per square mile.

Lowest monthly deposit	January	...	7.56 tons.
Highest monthly deposit	May	...	14.48 tons.
Average monthly deposit	...	...	10.95 tons.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & STREET CLEANSING

1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954.

The following are the costs of house refuse collection and disposal.

						1953-54.
						£
Wages of Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	2374
Motor Transport	...	...	...	...	...	2221
Tools	...	...	...	...	...	4
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	30
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	16
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	37
Tyres	...	...	...	...	...	70
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	6
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	943
						<hr/>
						5751
Less Receipts						...
						<hr/>
						£5,211
						<hr/>

House Refuse Disposal.

						£
Rent of Tips	...	...	...	...	...	60
Wages, Rates	...	...	...	...	...	855
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	50
						<hr/>
						965
Less Receipts						...
						<hr/>
						£952
						<hr/>

Total, House Refuse Collection and Disposal, £6,163.

Number of Houses Cleansed.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
209,907	208,716	186,712	173,320	169,473	166,410
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
181,137	199,944	244,337	240,412	227,974	209,014

Estimated number of tons removed ... 6353

Estimated weight per 1,000 persons (tons) ... 526

Estimated weight per house per cleaning ... 61 lbs.

Cost per house per cleaning ... 5.9d.

Cost per estimated ton (collected) ... 16/4d.

Cost per estimated ton (disposal) ... 2/11d.

Cost of collection per 1,000 persons ... £431

Cost of disposal per 1,000 persons ... £78

Net cost of collection and disposal equivalent to rate in pound of 2s. 0.1d.

Number of men employed: Loaders, 7 men; drivers, 3 men.

Street Cleansing.

The following shows the mileage of the roads and streets which are cleansed by the Health Department:.

Blackburn Road (A679)	...	...	...	1.96 miles
Union Road and New Lane (B6231)	...	...	...	1.22 ,,
Stanhill and Stanhill Lane (B6234)	...	...	...	1.02 ,,
Class III Roads, No. 1 and 3	...	...	...	0.96 ,,
Public Streets	...	...	...	10.85 ,,
				<hr/>
				16.01 miles
				<hr/>

Expenditure.

Public Streets.

						1953-54.
						£
Wages, Public Streets	...	...	...	...	...	452
Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	89
Brushes and Shovels	...	...	...	...	...	15
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	14
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	7
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	16
Truck Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	34
						<hr/> £628 <hr/>

Cost per mile, £62.

Net cost equivalent to rate of 2.4d.

Men employed on street cleansing: Part-time, 1; full-time, 4.

Details of Salvage collected and sold during 1953-54.

						Tons	cwts	qrs	£	s.	d.	
Paper	...	...	...	12	6	3	...	64	0	3
Pig Food	...	...	...	93	2	0	...	471	5	0
						<hr/>			<hr/>			
						105	8	3	...	535	5	3
						<hr/>			<hr/>			



